



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

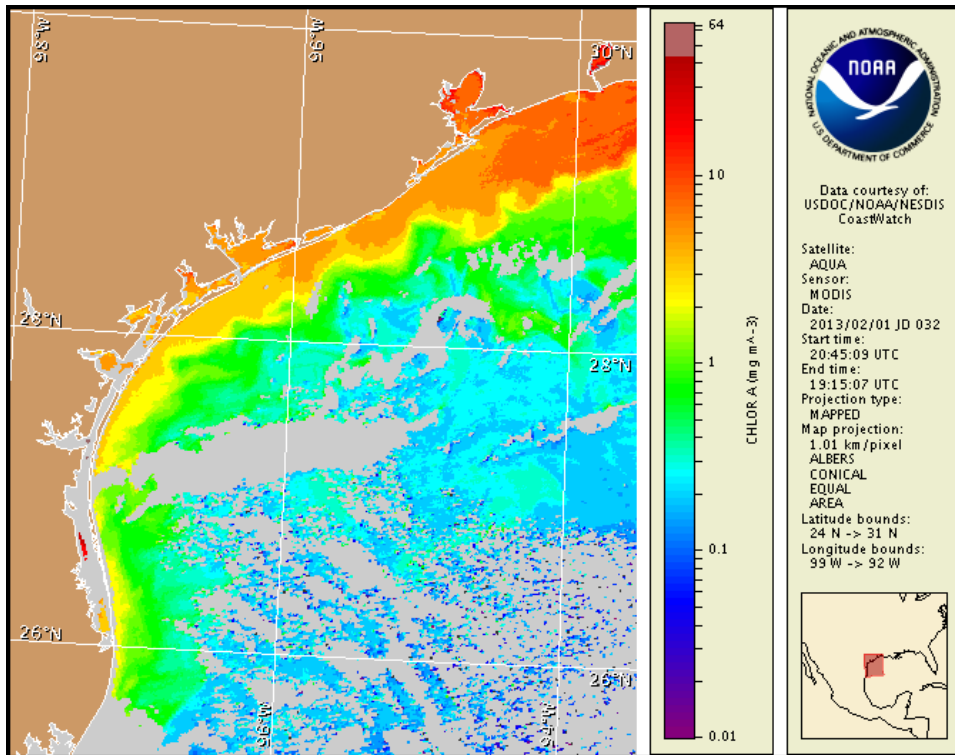
Monday, 04 February 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, January 28, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from January 25 to 31 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

Conditions Report

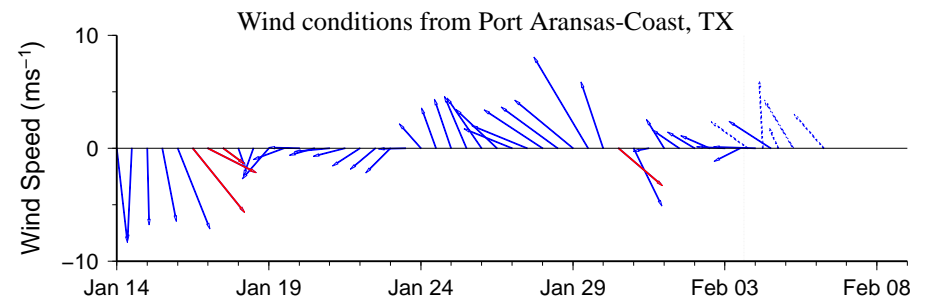
There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) at the coast in Texas. No respiratory impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Monday, February 11. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. Recent MODIS imagery is partially obscured by clouds along- and offshore the South Padre Island region, limiting analysis. In MODIS imagery from 2/1 (shown left), elevated chlorophyll (5 to 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible stretching along- and offshore from Sabine Pass to the Galveston Island region, with elevated chlorophyll (2-5 $\mu\text{g/L}$) visible along- and offshore from the Galveston Island region to the Rio Grande. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential transport of 15 km north from the Port Aransas region from February 1-7.

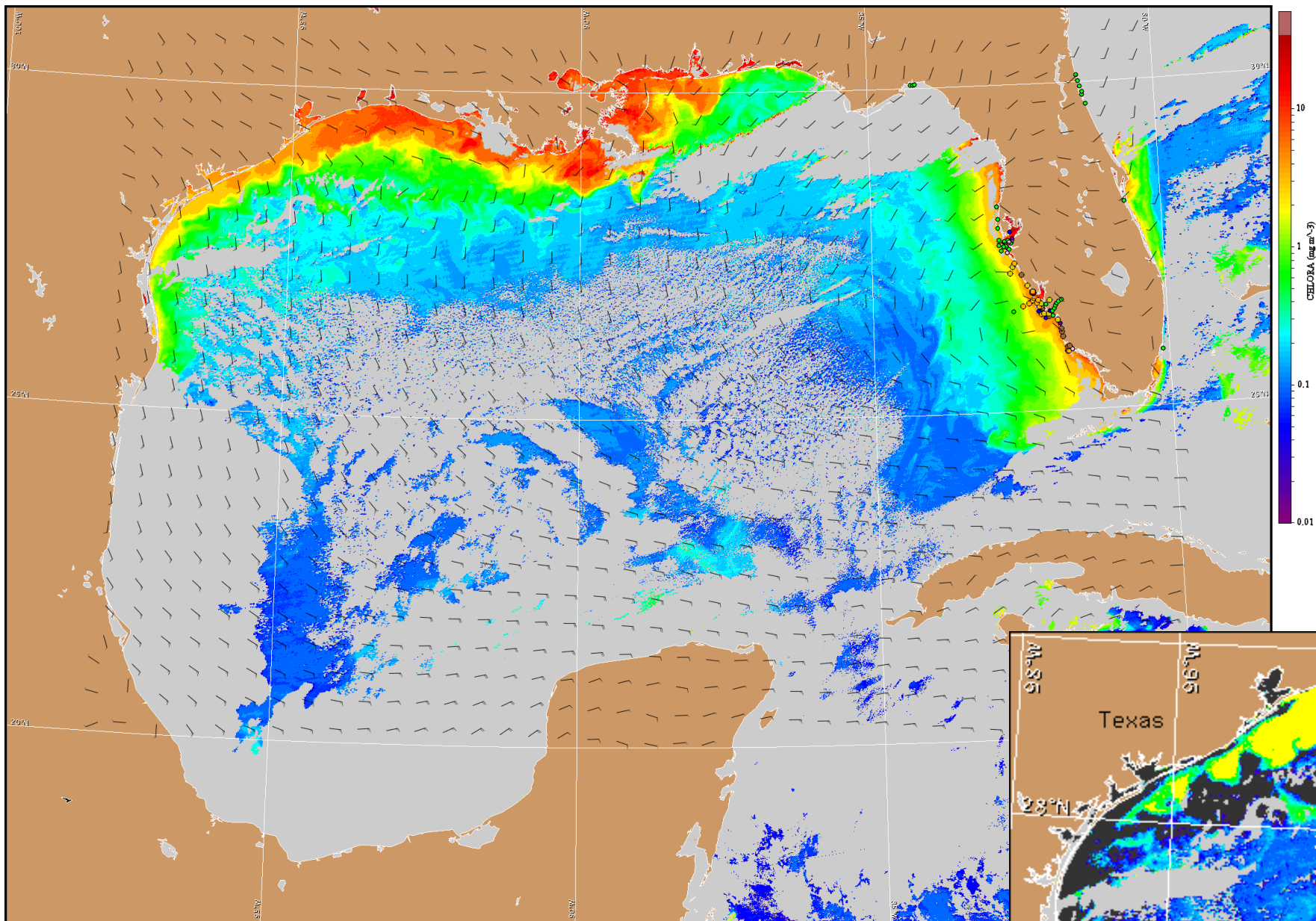
Kavanaugh, Derner



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

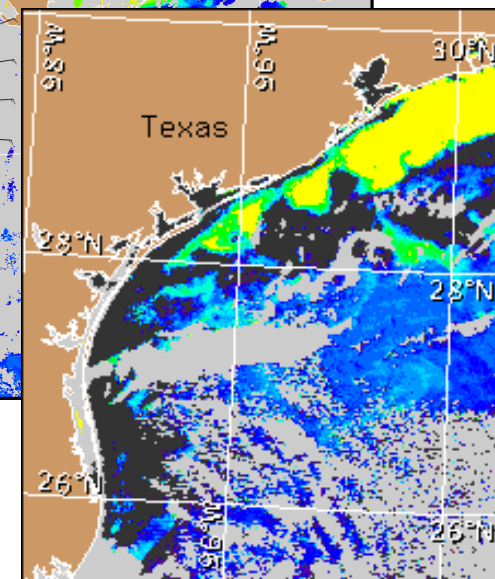
Wind Analysis

Port Aransas: Southeast to south winds (5-15 kn, 3-8 m/s) today through Tuesday afternoon becoming east winds (5-10 kn, 3-5 m/s) Tuesday night. Southeast winds (10-15 kn, 5-8 m/s) Wednesday becoming south winds after midnight. Southwest to south winds (5-10 kn) Thursday. Northeast to east winds (5-15 kn) Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for February 5, 2013 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from January 25 to 31 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).